

THE DAILY PRESS.

HENRY REED & CO.
PUBLISHERS.

MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1860.

Vol. 10, No. 100.

Published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

Printed at the Press, No. 100, North Second-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Subscription price, \$5 per annum in advance.

Single copies, 10 cents.

Advertisements, as ordered.

Entered as second-class matter, June 15, 1859.

Postpaid.

Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1879.

Authorizes sale by mail.

Postmaster: Please send address changes to THE DAILY PRESS, No. 100, North Second-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Copyright, 1860, by Henry Reed & Co.

Printed by J. W. McWhorter.

Published by J. W. McWhorter.

Printed by J. W. McWhorter.

Published by J. W. McWhorter.

Printed by J. W. McWhorter.

Published by J. W. McWhorter.

Printed by J. W. McWhorter.

Published by J. W. McWhorter.

Printed by J. W. McWhorter.

Published by J. W. McWhorter.

Printed by J. W. McWhorter.

Published by J. W. McWhorter.

Printed by J. W. McWhorter.

Published by J. W. McWhorter.

Printed by J. W. McWhorter.

Published by J. W. McWhorter.

Printed by J. W. McWhorter.

Published by J. W. McWhorter.

Printed by J. W. McWhorter.

Published by J. W. McWhorter.

Printed by J. W. McWhorter.

Published by J. W. McWhorter.

Printed by J. W. McWhorter.

Published by J. W. McWhorter.

Printed by J. W. McWhorter.

Published by J. W. McWhorter.

Printed by J. W. McWhorter.

Published by J. W. McWhorter.

Printed by J. W. McWhorter.

Published by J. W. McWhorter.

Printed by J. W. McWhorter.

Published by J. W. McWhorter.

Printed by J. W. McWhorter.

Published by J. W. McWhorter.

Printed by J. W. McWhorter.

Published by J. W. McWhorter.

Printed by J. W. McWhorter.

Published by J. W. McWhorter.

Printed by J. W. McWhorter.

Published by J. W. McWhorter.

Printed by J. W. McWhorter.

Published by J. W. McWhorter.

Printed by J. W. McWhorter.

Published by J. W. McWhorter.

Printed by J. W. McWhorter.

Published by J. W. McWhorter.

Printed by J. W. McWhorter.

Published by J. W. McWhorter.

Printed by J. W. McWhorter.

Published by J. W. McWhorter.

Printed by J. W. McWhorter.

Published by J. W. McWhorter.

Printed by J. W. McWhorter.

Published by J. W. McWhorter.

Printed by J. W. McWhorter.

Published by J. W. McWhorter.

Printed by J. W. McWhorter.

Published by J. W. McWhorter.

Printed by J. W. McWhorter.

Published by J. W. McWhorter.

Printed by J. W. McWhorter.

Published by J. W. McWhorter.

Printed by J. W. McWhorter.

Published by J. W. McWhorter.

Printed by J. W. McWhorter.

Published by J. W. McWhorter.

Printed by J. W. McWhorter.

Published by J. W. McWhorter.

Printed by J. W. McWhorter.

Published by J. W. McWhorter.

Printed by J. W. McWhorter.

Published by J. W. McWhorter.

Printed by J. W. McWhorter.

Published by J. W. McWhorter.

Printed by J. W. McWhorter.

Published by J. W. McWhorter.

Printed by J. W. McWhorter.

Published by J. W. McWhorter.

other organisms, going through the perpetual transitions of growth and decay, waiting the resurrection at the second coming of Christ. "By faith we are saved," said St. Paul, "and that not of ourselves; it is the gift of God. No man can come unto Me unless My Father draw him, said Christ. The doctrine of salvation by faith, and of regeneration by the Holy Ghost—the great characteristic doctrine of Christianity, are nowhere to be found in the *Gazette's* list of vital truths. Man is regarded as if he had power to elevate himself to Heaven by his own merit.

We have devoted more space to a notice of the *Gazette's* article on Christianity, than we should, but for the position which that paper has hitherto occupied in this community, where it has been regarded as the bulwark of orthodoxy. We trust, that in our brief review, we have sufficiently shown its mischievous tendencies, to neutralize, to some extent, its evil influence. We may possibly recur to it at another time.

Newspaper Ethics—An Example or Two. The *Enquirer*, of Sunday, reprehended, and with justice, the practice in which the *Commercial* so often indulges, of imparting to the public its real or fancied knowledge of the private habits of men or women, when it can be done to their discredit, or to the discomfort of their relatives, friends or associates; and this without any occasion to justify or to excuse such disclosures. The *Enquirer* alludes especially to the case of the late wife of the Hon. Edward Everett—an offense at once so heinous and so cruel, as to arouse, at the time, a feeling of indignation, which has not yet been forgotten, and which rendered necessary an *amende* that was rather humiliating than otherwise.

Having predicted that Mr. Douglas will be defeated, it would seem as if the conductor of the *Commercial* deemed it necessary, in order to preserve his reputation of a true prophet—now in some little danger—to do all in his power to promote that event, and hence his allusions to the peculiar vanities in which that distinguished gentleman indulges—allusions which, whether or not having any foundation in reality, are impertinent and vulgar to a degree that may fairly expose their author to the imputation of malignity and the danger of summary revenge.

The conductor of the *Commercial* does not readily acquire knowledge of the ethics of his profession. Actions at law, in cases of libel, and unpleasant experiences in the way of cost-payments and retractions, do not seem to have wrought their perfect work; and the public has long been prone, in respect to that journal, to infer the existence some where in its directory, of a mean, grovelling and envious spirit whose hope for recognition as a social entity consists in bringing whatever is above it upon the same low platform which it finds itself doomed to occupy; a spirit of the same species with those which poets have conceived, when they describe—not Satan and Beelzebub, the aristocracy of the nether world—but imps and fiends, the nameless scullions and scavengers, who inherit the waste places of Hell, and have tastes fitted to take delight in its brimstone atmosphere.

But we have no right to let the *Enquirer* go free in this connection. If not exhibiting an equal amount of malignity, its sins in the same behalf have not been much fewer than those of the *Commercial*. Its conductors have seldom exhibited much respect for the private feelings or social rights of either personal or political enemies. In the heat of a quarrel or a campaign it has done things, and, under similar circumstances, will probably hereafter do things, which no words but such as indicate the direct cruelty can adequately describe. We commend the case of the *Commercial* to its tender consideration, with the suggestion that there is in it, perhaps, a lesson in newspaper ethics which it would do well, while teaching, to acquire.

There is no reason in the nature of things, why the conductor of a newspaper should not be a gentleman. There is nothing in the actual field of the profession that demands that the editor should either tell an untruth, expose himself to the censures of the law of libel, or do that which is unworthy the character of an honorable and dignified man. It is a mistake to suppose that newspapers become efficient in proportion as their conductors become regardless of the decencies of life and the common courtesies of society; and the time, it is to be hoped, is not far distant, when such will become—if it is not now—the prevailing opinion.

An Unreconciled Spirit.

Hon. S. S. Cox said in a recent speech at Washington, at a meeting called to ratify the Democratic nomination for Mayor, that Senator Wade said that the nomination of Lincoln "was ratified from on high." Mr. Cox further said that if Heaven had that spirit he didn't desire to go there.

The correspondent of the *New York Times* says that Mr. Cox appeared before the Corrode Committee and offered to testify in regard to the matters raised by Mr. Wilson's evidence; but was told by the committee that there was nothing in evidence before them impeaching his character. The President probably was grateful to Mr. Cox's assistance in passing the English Bill; at least he ought to have been; but the idea that Mr. Cox could not have been re-elected without the special assistance of the Administration, is drawing it altogether too strong for those who know the circumstances.

The *Moo-catch Press*, whose views often manifest an irreverent spirit which is lamentable in a public journal, says of the Ohio delegation to Chicago, that care had been taken in the Congressional Districts to select sound, reliable Chas. men, which is pretty well carried out; but the difficulty was, the sound men were incapable, and the capable men were unnumbered. The consequence was, Chas. was sacrificed, chiefly by the stupidity of his friends, and the State went with him, and the delegation is deservedly laughed at and despised.

CONDITION OF THE SOUTHERN CROPS.—Crops appear to be doing well in most of the Southern States, and some varieties are fast approaching maturity. Corn is large enough for the time of year in some places, and wheat is beginning to ripen. The accounts in regard to both corn and cotton are good, with occasional exceptions. The most complaint respecting the crops comes from Virginia and Kentucky, where insects are doing much harm.

SUMMONS WANTED BY A DAILY NEWSPAPER. The *Boston Herald* advertises that it will pay \$25 for anyone suitable for publication. It requires, however, that they shall be "divested of all unprovoked and ungentlemanly sarcasm, and pervaded by a tone of Christian charity."

A species of the black Measuring Worm is making and having with the foliage of fruit made trees in and about Deane County, in this State.

NEW BOOKS.

SKETCHES OF LIFE AND THE SOCIAL RELATIONS, WITH OTHER POEMS. By J. W. GALEY. Cincinnati: Printed by J. W. McWhorter.

The *Press*, James W. Galey, the author of the present volume, containing some three hundred duodecimo pages of verse, was for many years a member of the bar in this city, and represented this district in Congress from 1823 to 1825. Long since retired from business, he has written his verses for his own amusement, and printed them at his own expense and for his own private use and behoof, and has the right to say to his readers, that Mr. Galey is not a poet in the great sense of the term; that is to say, he is neither gifted with high inspiration, nor is he a consummate master of poetical diction. His verses were written, chiefly, in retirement, the number of feet in his lines often indicate that he has no inveterate habit of counting his stanzas while engaged in composition; and many of his rhymes would hardly pass muster with such as are critical upon those minor and mechanical points in the trade of literature. But Mr. Galey is a poet in quite a good sense of the term, for, unlike the most of rhymers in these degenerate days, he looks upon literature not as an end in itself, but as a means to an end, and as an instrument. His poems embody the results of his observations of men and things during a long life, divided between public and private avocations; and perhaps had he been less earnest, he would have been more careless, and the book would have been rather more liberal than orthodox, and indicates that the author is gifted with that happy state of temper which has enabled him to see much of the world without becoming cynical, and to grow old without adding bigotry to the other infirmities incident to declining years. The reader, though he may not admire the poet, will be inclined to like the man.

DEVEREUX'S TALE. By Sir Edward Bulwer-Lytton. Cincinnati: Bickley, Malloy & Co. 2 vols. Library Edition.

To read a *Devereux* is to read an author in a notice of the reprint of one of his works, would be superfluous; what we have to say, therefore, must be confined to the manner of its publication. The present edition, however, is so far from being a reprint of the author in uniform style, is the most complete of any that has appeared in this country, and probably equal to the best of foreign editions. Indeed, it seems difficult to say whether it is a reprint of the author in uniform style, or a new edition, and yet the price is very moderate.

ELEMENTARY ENGLISH COMPOSITION. Grammatical, Historical, Logical and Practical. By J. W. GALEY. New York: A. S. Barnes & Burr. Cincinnati: A. S. Barnes & Burr.

This is a reprint of a well-known class book, which first made its appearance in 1845, since which time it has been very generally introduced in the schools of the United States. The present edition contains many additions and improvements.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Additional by the City of Baltimore.

Liverpool, May 20.—Reduction of rate discommodated. The Neapolitans abandoned the provinces of Palermo and Wipani and retired to the towns in great disorder. The Palermo army is in full retreat. Six thousand Sicilians joined Garibaldi. The Neapolitan army was put to flight by Garibaldi. A conflict took place on the 18th inst. between the Pontifical gendarmes and three hundred and fifty Garibaldians; thirty of the latter were killed and wounded and driven back to the sea.

Dr. McIntosh was in Europe. The second week in January was fixed upon as the time to be observed by the Church as a season of prayer for the conversion of the world.

A vote of thanks was passed to Dr. Harris and his associate secretaries. Dr. Darbin then read the pastoral address for 1860, which was adopted.

Conference adjourned till eight o'clock on Monday morning in order to finish a little remaining business.

Before adjourning a beautiful silver tea service was presented to the members of the Conference.

A similar present was made to Dr. Griffin, Assistant Secretary.

Accused on a Charge of Robbing the Mails. OLNEY, ILL., June 3.—James Thread, mail contractor between this place and Grayville, was this day arrested at the instance of W. D. Gilmore, Agent of the Postoffice, for robbing the mail.

The Rope-walking Mania in New Jersey.—De Lave Crossed a Catapult on a Tight-rope. De Lave, who, following in the wake of Blondin at Niagara, says Friday's *New York Times*, achieved some notoriety by his feats at Rochester, in crossing Niagara Falls on a tight-rope, yesterday gave a similar exhibition at Paterson, N. J., which was witnessed by many thousand persons.

The place selected for the "Grand Ascension" was below the falls, where the river passes through a gorge at least six hundred feet deep. The rope, which was of manilla, and of the size of an ordinary hawser, was stretched across the chasm from near the Cottage on the "Old" to the top of "Morris Mountain."

On the cliff side it was rove through a stonk near the top of a tree, to give it the required height of level, and then, having reached the opposite side at the top of Morris Mountain, it was stretched across the chasm from near the Cottage on the "Old" to the top of "Morris Mountain."

The scene was alive with people. It was estimated that nearly ten thousand persons witnessed the sight. Every being being in the crowd, the rope was crowded with people, and the scene was a most extraordinary one.

According to the last advices, the insurance was being extended and organized in a great many directions.

The same Journal adds that when the detachments which are being organized will have joined the volunteers who have disembarked at Annapolis, the whole body will number 12,000 men, well armed and provisioned.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says at Turin had protested against the expedition of Garibaldi. He merely asked explanations of the Sardinian Government.

The effective force of the French army will be increased next month by 100,000 men.

Pavia, Monday.—The *Paris* contains a dispatch announcing that Col. Pimpino had obtained a decided success against the volunteers who had entered the Roman territory. The brother of Orsini is said to have been killed.

MARSEILLES, May 21.—Advices from Rome state that Gen. Lamoriciere entered the city on the 13th inst., and on the following day he dispatched his second regiment of infantry and a detachment of mounted gendarmes to both corn and cotton are good, with occasional exceptions. The most complaint respecting the crops comes from Virginia and Kentucky, where insects are doing much harm.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says a perfect panic prevailed last week in the commercial and financial world. The pretense for the panic was founded on reports that the Russian Government was about to recommence a Manchukoff mission and landing Garibaldi in Sicily.

The fact is that the panic was caused by the uncertainty in which all political questions are involved.

have been attacked at the point of the bayonet by the Royal troops, near Calata Fime, and completely routed, leaving on the battlefield their flag and a large number of killed and wounded, among whom is one of their chiefs.

It is asserted here that the fight at Calata is not decisive. The Neapolitan troops returned to Palermo. Two columns, 3,000 men each, have been sent to pursue the insurgents. It is estimated that 6,000 Sicilians have joined Garibaldi.

Naples, May 15.—Decease has forwarded a circular to the diplomatic corps, bitterly accusing the Piedmontese Government of having, notwithstanding the promises, allowed bands of volunteers to be enrolled on and dispatched to Sicily. Decease adds that this violent attack against the interventionist law exposes Italy to sanguinary anarchy and compromises whole Europe. He throws the responsibility on the authors and accomplices of such criminal actions.

The King of Sardinia has, in the name of Sardinia, protested against the accusation, which he says is false and injurious. It is believed that Garibaldi will land at Calata, Palermo, May 15.—Garibaldi has taken place at Liopio, in which the royal troops were repulsed. Palermo is again in a state of siege. The French troops have arrived. More emigrants have been sent to Sicily.

Genoa, May 18.—Garibaldi's troops are entrenched in a semi-circle around Palermo. The Neapolitan troops and functionaries are discouraged.

Naples, May 19.—Advices from Naples state that the sixth regiment refused to fire on the people, on the occasion of the demonstration on the 12th.

The Government intends appointing Count Trani, Viceroy of Sicily and a general amnesty when the insurrection is suppressed.

Palermo, May 20.—Bands of insurgents are marching on Palermo. The proclamation of the Government, offering an amnesty and vice royalty, has had no effect. Popular manifestations take place repeatedly. It is believed that Palermo will shortly be evacuated by the royal troops.

Palermo, May 18.—Garibaldi's troops are entrenched in a semi-circle around Palermo. The Neapolitan troops and functionaries are discouraged.

Genoa, May 19.—Advices from Naples state that the sixth regiment refused to fire on the people, on the occasion of the demonstration on the 12th.

The Government intends appointing Count Trani, Viceroy of Sicily and a general amnesty when the insurrection is suppressed.

Palermo, May 20.—Bands of insurgents are marching on Palermo. The proclamation of the Government, offering an amnesty and vice royalty, has had no effect. Popular manifestations take place repeatedly. It is believed that Palermo will shortly be evacuated by the royal troops.

Palermo, May 18.—Garibaldi's troops are entrenched in a semi-circle around Palermo. The Neapolitan troops and functionaries are discouraged.

Genoa, May 19.—Advices from Naples state that the sixth regiment refused to fire on the people, on the occasion of the demonstration on the 12th.

The Government intends appointing Count Trani, Viceroy of Sicily and a general amnesty when the insurrection is suppressed.

Palermo, May 20.—Bands of insurgents are marching on Palermo. The proclamation of the Government, offering an amnesty and vice royalty, has had no effect. Popular manifestations take place repeatedly. It is believed that Palermo will shortly be evacuated by the royal troops.

Palermo, May 18.—Garibaldi's troops are entrenched in a semi-circle around Palermo. The Neapolitan troops and functionaries are discouraged.

Genoa, May 19.—Advices from Naples state that the sixth regiment refused to fire on the people, on the occasion of the demonstration on the 12th.

The Government intends appointing Count Trani, Viceroy of Sicily and a general amnesty when the insurrection is suppressed.

Palermo, May 20.—Bands of insurgents are marching on Palermo. The proclamation of the Government, offering an amnesty and vice royalty, has had no effect. Popular manifestations take place repeatedly. It is believed that Palermo will shortly be evacuated by the royal troops.

Palermo, May 18.—Garibaldi's troops are entrenched in a semi-circle around Palermo. The Neapolitan troops and functionaries are discouraged.

Genoa, May 19.—Advices from Naples state that the sixth regiment refused to fire on the people, on the occasion of the demonstration on the 12th.

The Government intends appointing Count Trani, Viceroy of Sicily and a general amnesty when the insurrection is suppressed.

Palermo, May 20.—Bands of insurgents are marching on Palermo. The proclamation of the Government, offering an amnesty and vice royalty, has had no effect. Popular manifestations take place repeatedly. It is believed that Palermo will shortly be evacuated by the royal troops.

Palermo, May 18.—Garibaldi's troops are entrenched in a semi-circle around Palermo. The Neapolitan troops and functionaries are discouraged.

Genoa, May 19.—Advices from Naples state that the sixth regiment refused to fire on the people, on the occasion of the demonstration on the 12th.

The Government intends appointing Count Trani, Viceroy of Sicily and a general amnesty when the insurrection is suppressed.

Palermo, May 20.—Bands of insurgents are marching on Palermo. The proclamation of the Government, offering an amnesty and vice royalty, has had no effect. Popular manifestations take place repeatedly. It is believed that Palermo will shortly be evacuated by the royal troops.

Palermo, May 18.—Garibaldi's troops are entrenched in a semi-circle around Palermo. The Neapolitan troops and functionaries are discouraged.

Genoa, May 19.—Advices from Naples state that the sixth regiment refused to fire on the people, on the occasion of the demonstration on the 12th.

The Government intends appointing Count Trani, Viceroy of Sicily and a general amnesty when the insurrection is suppressed.

Palermo, May 20.—Bands of insurgents are marching on Palermo. The proclamation of the Government, offering an amnesty and vice royalty, has had no effect. Popular manifestations take place repeatedly. It is believed that Palermo will shortly be evacuated by the royal troops.

HOME INTEREST.

Charles remounted and repaired, 20 W. Sixth-st.

Clothing remounted and repaired, 20 E. Third.

Cannery's cheap picture, 20 W. Fifth-st.

For fine Photographs, go to Cowan's, 22 West Fifth-st.

For a good colored Ambrotype, go to Cowan's, 22 West Fifth-st.

For a cheap family-group Pictures, go to Cowan's, 22 West Fifth-st.

For a good colored Ambrotype, go to Cowan's, 22 West Fifth-st.

For a cheap family-group Pictures, go to Cowan's, 22 West Fifth-st.

For a good colored Ambrotype, go to Cowan's, 22 West Fifth-st.

For a cheap family-group Pictures, go to Cowan's, 22 West Fifth-st.

For a good colored Ambrotype, go to Cowan's, 22 West Fifth-st.

For a cheap family-group Pictures, go to Cowan's, 22 West Fifth-st.

For a good colored Ambrotype, go to Cowan's, 22 West Fifth-st.

For a cheap family-group Pictures, go to Cowan's, 22 West Fifth-st.

For a good colored Ambrotype, go to Cowan's, 22 West Fifth-st.

For a cheap family-group Pictures, go to Cowan's, 22 West Fifth-st.

For a good colored Ambrotype, go to Cowan's, 22 West Fifth-st.